Battery Boosting for Agriculture Stats and Facts

FACTS

Accidents that can be caused by battery boosting in agriculture:

1. Improper charging, overcharging, or physical damage to batteries lead to thermal runaway, causing fires.
2. Handling high-voltage components without proper training and protective gear can lead to electrical shocks or electrocution, especially during installation, maintenance, or troubleshooting.
3. Some battery types, such as lead-acid batteries, contain hazardous chemicals.
4. Lead-acid batteries emit explosive hydrogen gas during charging. Inadequate ventilation or improper handling can create explosive environments, leading to potential explosions.
5. Battery leaks can release corrosive acids or other harmful substances, posing risks to human health.
6. Batteries can generate heat during charging and discharging. If not adequately managed.
7. Mishandling or improper installation of batteries and associated equipment can lead to damage, impacting their performance and overall efficiency.
8. Batteries can rupture due to manufacturing defects, resulting in the release of hazardous materials.
9. Incorrect disposal or recycling of batteries can lead to environmental pollution.
10. Moving and handling heavy batteries, and equipment can lead to physical injuries if not done safely.

STATS

- An estimated 2,280 persons (32% of 7,051 motor vehicle battery injuries) were injured as a direct result of a motor vehicle battery explosion.
- Thirty-one percent (31%) of the persons injured by battery explosions were charging the battery (702 persons injured).
- More than one-fourth (26%) of the injuries were associated with an activity involving the battery cables (replacing, securing, or tightening).
- An almost equal number of persons were injured as a result of “jump starting” the battery (19%) or checking/adding fluid (19%).
- The majority (62%) of the 2,280 persons estimated to have been injured by motor

vehicle battery explosions were diagnosed as having chemical burns.

- Twenty one percent (21%) of the persons injured were diagnosed with lacerations. Almost three-fourths (72%) of those injured suffered an eye.